Carolina Observer.

L.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 14, 1827. [NO. 506.

ED PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
annum, if paid in advance; $3
ding the year of subscription;
the end of the year.

MENTS inserted for 60 cents per
first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
Advertisers are requested to state
sertions desired, or they will be
paid, and charged accordingly.
Editor must be post paid.

Arrangement of the Mails

ordered for increased expedition on the
routes, it will be necessary hereafter,
letters should be deposited in the Post Of-
fice by 12 o'clock M. to insure their departure by
the mail that leave here the same night. No
change having been made, the Order of Ar-
rangement published last year (sheets of which may
be had at this Office) is still good for reference.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*
Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 1827. 5 3w.

Bills of Exchange,

Sets of firm, just printed and for sale, to-
gether with a great variety of other Blanks, at
this office. Feb 5.

Equity Sale.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Honorable the
Court of Equity, in and for the County of Cum-
berland, made in said Court depending, where-
in Duncan Shaw is complainant and Richard S. Hack-
burn et al are defendants, there will be sold at Public Auction
to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A.
M. on the 2d day of April next, by the Mas-
ter in Equity, the following Lots of Land:

One Lot of Land held in common with
the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Hay
street, beginning at the upper corner of the lower
row of buildings near the foot of Hay Mount,
and running with said street to the end of the stone foundation,
thence South 20½ degrees West
to a street 30 feet wide separating it from
Mr. Hale's line, thence along said Street,
North 70 degrees East forty feet, thence direct to
the beginning. Also, all that other Lot of Land on
the South side of Hay street, beginning at a stake on
Mr. Hale's line, running thence South 15 de-
grees West 4 feet 4 inches, to a stake on Hay
street, thence with said street North 70 West 30 feet
to a stake, thence North 15 East 74 feet 6 inches, to a
stake in Gillespie's line, thence with said line
to the beginning. Also, all that other Lot
situate in Campbellton or Lower Fayette-
ville, on the plan of said Town, with im-
provements on the same; the said Lot containing
one acre.

TERMS.—All sums under 100 dollars cash,
and above that sum in three equal instalments of 3, 6,
and 9 months from date of sale, to be secured by
bond with approved security at all or any of the Banks in Fay-
etteville, or such securities as the Master shall ap-
prove of, in compliance with the terms of sale, the
Master is directed to execute and deliver sufficient deeds
to the purchasers respectively.

WILLIAM F. STRANG, *C. M. E.*
Feb. 1827. 5ts.

Administration Notice.

The subscriber having taken out, of this date,
Letters of Administration on the estate
of Peter Miller, dec'd, will proceed to sell at
the Town House, on Friday the 23d inst.,
one *SADDLE*, one *BRIDLE*, with
a set of Wearing Apparel, on a credit of
three months with approved security will be
required.

WILLIAM TRACY, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1, 1827—5 3t

Jailer's Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Sampson
County, North Carolina, a negro man who calls
himself Neill and says he belongs to Charles Con
nor in Barnwell District, South Carolina. He is a-
bout 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and
of a yellow complexion. The owner is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, or he will be dealt with according to law,
in such case made and provided.

THOS. K. MORISEY, *Jailer.*
Jan. 1827. 5tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-
cember Term, 1826.

Estate of
Neill Black, dec'd
and of said
County.
} *Petition to render Real Estate liable.*

It having been made appear to the satisfaction of
the Court that Neill Black and Wife, Heirs of said
Neill Black, are not inhabitants of this State, and that
process cannot be served upon them: *Therefore or-*
dered, that publication be made in the Carolina Obser-
ver, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Neill Black
appear at the next answer or demur, on or before
the first day of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be
held for said County, at the Court House in Fayette-
ville, on the first Monday of March next, or this peti-
tion will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard
ex parte as to them.

Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*
Pr. Adv. $2 10.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-
cember Term, 1826.

Estate of
Neill Black, dec'd
and of said
County.
} *Petition to render Lands liable.*

It having been made appear to the satisfaction of
the Court that Neill Black and Wife, Heirs of said
Neill Black, are not inhabitants of this State, and that
process cannot be served upon them: *Therefore or-*
dered, that publication be made in the Carolina Obser-
ver, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Neill Black
appear at the next answer or demur, on or before
the first day of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be
held for said County, at the Court House in Fayette-
ville, on the first Monday of March next, or this peti-
tion will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard
ex parte as to them.

Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*
Pr. Adv. $2 10.

Just Received and for sale,

20 Bags Coffee,
50 bbls. Apple Brandy,
By
L. FITZHARRIS.
2tf.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
Printed at this Office, and at the Postoffice.

Positive Sale of Real and Personal Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 19th day of February next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following property, viz: 220 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear river, two and a half miles above the Clarendon Bridge, bounded by the river, the Lands of Jas. Seawell and J. D. Toomer, Esqrs—80 acres of this plantation is in a high state of cultivation and under fence, the balance is well covered with timber and firewood of every description, and lying in the vicinity of Fayetteville, renders it very valuable.

Another plantation 10 miles above Clarendon Bridge, on the East side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in different surveys, (my former residence) joining the Lands of the late Alexander M'Allister and others, and the River.—On this plantation there are new and comfortable Buildings of every description; it is in a state of cultivation, and 30 or 40 hands could be employed to advantage thereon.

The purchasers of the Plantations can be supplied with Stock, Crop, and Provisions of every description, at fair prices.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold 20 likely and valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, in families or separately to suit purchasers.

One Wagon and Gear and four Good Mules.

Terms of sale will be, to pay my Bank debts, in failure of which, to pay the cash before the property is transferred. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*
January 22. 3 3w.

Fire Department.

THE law of this Department having made it the duty of the Magistrate of Police annually, to appoint a Chief Fire Warden, and Assistants for the year, he has, in pursuance thereof, appointed the following persons, viz:

JOHN HUSKE, *Chief Fire Warden.*

SIMEON BELDEN,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
ESEK ARNOLD,
JNO. W. WRIGHT,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
JNO. H. HALL,
} *Assistant Fire Wardens.*

The Commissioners have appointed the following persons on the Committees of Vigilance for the several Wards, viz.

Ward No. 1. SAMPSON BOON, ARCH'D MCLAUGHLAN, FONTAIN LANE.
Ward No. 2. JOHN CRUSOE, JAMES BAKER, THOS. N. CAMERON.
Ward No. 3. PETER J. MALLETT, ISHAM BLAKE, Sen. JOHN D. STARR.
Ward No. 4. JOHN M. DOBBIN, JOHN KELLY, JOHN CLARK, JOHN HUSKE.
Ward No. 5. JOHN ECCLES, JOHN MCK. STRONG, JAMES H. HOOPER.
Ward No. 6. JOSHUA CARMAN, JOHN MCLERAN, LAWRENCE FITZHARRIS.
Ward No. 7. JOHN KELLY, JAMES MILLER, DAVID D. SALMON.

Whose duty it is to patrol their respective Wards at least once in every week, to cause all nuisances on account of Fire or otherwise, to be removed, or report the same to the proper authorities, that the law may be enforced; and on all other matters which the safety and welfare of the Town may require.

Our Town is at all seasons, peculiarly obnoxious to dangers from fire, and more especially at this, and the approaching windy month of March, when fires will be in constant and general use. We are now living at the mercy of the careless and vicious, of slaves and children. The energies of this Department are too impotent to arrest the flames of a conflagration when it shall come—they can only be expected to mitigate its severity. Our greatest security, therefore, lies in those precautions against its occurrence, which are only to be found in the active zeal and untiring vigilance (exerted against the causes of a calamity so fearful and tremendous,) of those good citizens who are ever prompt to sacrifice and feel for the community.

The undersigned, that he may be spared the unpleasant office of punishing those who shall infringe the ordinance against nuisances from fire, has caused it to be herewith published, that no one may err through ignorance, nor hope to escape, if guilty.

LOUIS D. HENRY, *Mag. Police.*
January 31. 4 3t.

An Ordinance

To prevent Nuisances on account of Fire.

1. *Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That hereafter all Stoves that may be erected and used, or that are now erected and used, shall be after the manner following, and no other, viz:

Every Stove shall have a brick, stone, sheet lead, or copper hearth under it, and extending all around it, at least 12 inches.

And if the pipe passes into a chimney, the hole shall be effectually closed about it with brick and mortar.

And if the pipe passes through an inside wooden wall or partition, it shall be enclosed in stone, so as that it shall not come in contact with the wood.

And no pipe shall be let out at the side of a house that is within 100 feet of any wooden building; and not then, unless it extends 4 feet beyond the house, and falls 4 feet below the roof thereof.

And in all other cases the pipe shall pass through the roof of the house, enclosed in a brick tunnel 4 feet above the roof, and all Stoves in small houses adjacent to large wooden buildings shall have perpendicular pipes.

2. *And be it further ordained*, That every chimney shall be raised at least 5 feet above the roof of the house, and shall be well built and entire, and not used if there is any crack or fissure in it.

3. *And be it further ordained*, That all ovens shall be built and entire, and not used if there appears any crack or fissure in them; that the main body of the oven shall not come into contact with any wood in the building, and the same shall be supplied with broad hearths and brick depositories for the coal and ashes.

4. *And be it further ordained*, That all and every person or persons who shall offend against any of the foregoing particulars, shall forfeit and pay to the Commissioners, for the use of the Town, five dollars for each and every offence, or for every time a stove, chimney, or oven may be used contrary thereto, or every day or night either of them may be so used.

5. *And be it further ordained* That if any stove, oven or chimney, attached to or belonging to any shed room or small house, which is adjacent to any large wooden building in the thickly settled parts of the town, shall be deemed dangerous on account of its particular location or proximity to such large building, it shall be disused, upon notice to that effect to the person using it, by the Magistrate of Police, any Commissioner, or the Town Constable; and should the same be used after such notice, the offender shall forfeit and pay (as aforesaid) five dollars for each offence, or for every day or night it is used thereafter.

And no stove, oven, or chimney shall be erected hereafter in any shed room or small house; situate as above, unless by permission in writing from the Magistrate of Police or two Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Commissioner of that particular Ward, prescribing the place of its erection, and besides, it shall be in conformity with the foregoing regulations, under the penalty of five dollars, (payable as aforesaid,) for each and every offence, or every day or night it is used without [illegible]

6. *And be it further ordained*, That every owner, or his agent, or the occupier or tenant of any house which has a shingle roof, who shall suffer the same to become so old and ruinous that it is dangerous on account of fire, shall, after receiving thirty days notice (Sundays excepted) from the Magistrate of Police, or any Commissioner, or the Committee of Vigilance, or the Town Constable, cause the same to be completely repaired; and for every day or night thereafter that he, she, or they fail to do so, or suffer the nuisance to remain, shall forfeit and pay, as aforesaid, the sum of five dollars.

And whenever it shall happen, that the owner, his or her agent or guardian, lives out of town, so that legal process cannot be served upon him or her, or the house has no tenant—or the tenant is insolvent, the Commissioners may order the nuisance to be abated by pulling off the roof.

7. *And be it further ordained*, That any person or persons who shall keep or suffer to be kept in his or their store, or any outhouse or warehouse within 500 feet of any other house, more than one keg of Powder at a time, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty five dollars (as aforesaid) for each and every day or night it shall be suffered so unlawfully to remain.

8. *And be it further ordained*, That no person shall keep or suffer to be kept, any Hay, Straw, Fodder, Shavings, or other combustible matter, in a house or loft to which a chimney, oven or stove is attached and used, nor in any old and ruinous house, nor in any house or place peculiarly exposed to dangers from fire; nor suffer the same to be so negligently stowed or put away or managed as to become dangerous on account of fire: And any person offending in either of these particulars, shall forfeit and pay (as aforesaid) the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, or for each and every night or day it may be suffered to remain.

9. *And be it further ordained*, That all fire places shall have sufficient and safe hearths, and good and sufficient fenders; and any person offending herein shall forfeit and pay (as aforesaid) for each and every day or night any fire place may remain without a safe hearth and fender, five dollars.

10. *And be it further ordained*, That every person who shall neglect to clean his chimney, whereby the same catches on fire, shall forfeit and pay as aforesaid for each offence two dollars.

Passed by the Commissioners on the 26th January, 1826. [*Extract from the Minutes.*]

DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*
January 31. 4 3t.

Wanted,

A LAD to attend in an office, who can read and write—one whose parents live in town, would be preferred. Enquire at this office.
January 24.

HATS! HATS!

I HAVE received on Consignment from N. York, an Invoice of 16 cases *MEN'S HATS*, from common up to fine Beavers; fashionable bell crown and wide brims. These Hats *are to be sold*, and are offered at New York invoice prices, covering charges

W. L. HAWLEY.
January 24. 3 6w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or Kings-evil, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tumours and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, but more especially for Syphilis, Mercurial diseases, &c. &c.

The above medicine may be had of the subscriber at his Book Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, who is agent for the proprietor.

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1827.

*** Those who purchase the medicine may be assured that it is genuine and direct from the proprietor.

To Rent,

THE PLANTATION formerly belonging to John Shaw, adjoining the North Eastern section of the town.

JOHN MAC RAE,
Guardian of Catharine Shaw.
January 24. 3tf.

Three Faults of Nurses.—1. To lisp like baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be—the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins, coming down chimneys, if they cry; whereas children should be taught that, if they behave well, nothing can harm them; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely gotten rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age; every age has its own peculiar decorousness.—*Galaxy.*

EPITAPH,

Inscribed upon the tompstone of Zantippe Thomas, wife of Andrew Thomas, who scolded herself to death.

Here lies the wife of neighbor Thomas,
Whom death in mercy carried from us;
For, when alive, she was so old,
So ugly, sluttish, such a scold,
That round about her for a mile,
All things were in a constant broil;
I've known her storm at such a rate
That even the chimney back would sweat;
Trammels through fear forget to hold,
And red hot coals of fire grew cold.
Her husband never dropp'd a tear
'Till he had placed her body here;
And then he blubbered like a lout,
For fear she'd scratch a passage out.

THE MILITIA.

During the last year the Secretary of War addressed Circulars to many of the most distinguished military and other gentlemen in the different States, on the subject of the organization of the Militia. Among the interrogatories proposed by the Secretary, was the following: "From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the Militia?" Every one who has witnessed a muster of the common ununiform militia of this State, will acknowledge the correctness of the following answers to the question, and concur with Gen. Beverly Daniel, that no change can be for the worse.

ANSWERS.

From Pennsylvania.—General T. Cadwalader.—"I do not consider frequent musters as advantageous to the great body of the Militia. No correct instruction is received at such musters, and their effect on the morals of the people is positively injurious."

Col. J. S. Watmough.—Nothing can be more entirely inefficient than the Militia under the existing organization. Attend a Militia muster, under its most favorable circumstances; in a retired country situation, and riot, drunkenness, and every species of immorality are the order of the day.

Col. H. J. Williams.—All the musters at which I have been present, so far from being "advantageous," were always scenes of the lowest and most destructive dissipation, where nothing was to be acquired but the most pernicious habits. Our militia are worse than useless.

Major Joseph R. Ingersoll.—Assemblies of the idle and dissipated thus convened, do no good, and the neglect of work by the industrious poor does much harm.

Col. Peter A. Browne.—Four, six, or eight days Militia training in a year, can never make a soldier, but it may make a drunkard and an idler. It ought to be entirely abolished.

Maryland.—General Richard Harwood.—My experience of Musters is considerable, having attended them as Commander of the 22d Regiment for many years, and I am decidedly of opinion that they are disadvantageous to the Militia. They tend to corrupt the morals of the people, and no information can be derived at them.

Virginia.—Bernard Peyton, Adjutant General.—I see little advantage in frequent musters as at present conducted in this state.

Gen. John H. Cocke.—They are, instead of practice, schools of insubordination and vice, where the first and simplest duties of a soldier are rarely if ever taught.

General J. B. Harvie.—According to the present system, Militia musters are decidedly injurious.

General Alexander Smyth.—Frequent musters of the Militia are of no advantage. They produce a serious loss of time.

North Carolina.—General Beverly Daniel. The discipline of the Militia can sustain no injury by any change in this respect, as they acquire none under the present mode of training.

South Carolina.—General Jno. B. O'Neall. The regular Militia are too much in the habit of regarding their company musters as an irksome duty, which confers no distinction, and is of no value. So that they have the name of mustering, and are exempt from the fine imposed by law, it is all that is desired.

Connecticut.—General Ebenezer Huntington.—Musters as at present conducted are of no benefit to the soldier, or of any body else, merely affording a *red letter day*, or day of dissipation to the vicinity of the parade ground.

Mississippi.—G. C. Brandon, Governor. Frequent musters, which last but for a day, are of little advantage.

Louisiana.—Henry Johnson, Governor.—From my experience, frequent musters as generally practised, are detrimental rather than advantageous to the Militia.

Illinois.—Edward Coles, Governor.—Frequent musters are injurious to society, and are productive of little benefit to the Militia. But little military information is gained, bad moral habits are acquired, and much time is lost.

Indiana.—J. B. Day, Governor.—I do not believe that frequent musters are beneficial.

Tennessee.—General Newton Cannon.—Frequent musters are of little or no advantage.

Ohio.—General William Murphy.—Militia musters of privates in time of profound peace, are useless.

Massachusetts.—Colonel Timothy Pickering.—Of the utter inefficiency of two, three or four days training in a year, every observer possessing any military knowledge is competent to pronounce. I have ever considered the militia musters as a waste of time for those who actually assemble; while thousands are heavily taxed by fines for non-appearance and vexed in their collection.

Maine.—Col. Joseph Sewall.—The occasion not unfrequently calls together more spectators than troops, and the time in many instances is unfortunately spent in indulgences that are prejudicial to the morals of the community. I am, therefore, of opinion, that frequent musters as they are at present regulated, are not advantageous to the great body of the Militia.

New Jersey.—General P. J. Stryker.—The Militia of New Jersey are and have been for more than 30 years, trained three times a year; under this system they are not improving; they were better disciplined 25 years ago than now.

General Daniel Elmer.—These trainings produce but little, if any practical benefit.

Rhode Island.—N. Howland, Esq.—The motives which prompt to the acceptance of a commission with most, are for the sole purpose of exemption from duty after a year or two's service. Some accept from motives of ostentation and a desire of military rank or title; but titles are so numerous and of so little value, that this number is at present small. Few have a hope of improving a *Militia that is the object of derision and contempt, with the very individuals who compose it.*

Great Libel Case.—The Philadelphia Palladium states, that a case of great importance and interest is now on trial in the Supreme Court, Judge Huston, presiding. It is the case of Levitt Harris vs. William D. Lewis, brought to recover damages for the publication of a libel, alleging consular malfeasance on the part of the Plaintiff, while Consul General of the United States at St. Petersburg, in the years 1808, 9 and 10. Damages laid $100,000; Counsel for the Plaintiff, George M. Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll and Horace Binney, Esquires; for the defendant, Joseph R. Ingersoll and Charles Chauncey, Esquires. Messrs. J. Hopkinson and John Sergeant were retained in the cause, but Mr. Hopkinson withdrew on account of indisposition, and Mr. Sergeant is absent on the Tacubaya Mission. The Jury was empannelled on Monday, and the Plaintiffs case, *prima facie*, was then concluded. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll opened on Tuesday morning, and is still speaking and reading documentary evidence. The case will probably occupy two or three weeks.—The deposition of Mr. J. Q. Adams was read; that document alone with the exhibits makes 120 pages. It is believed that 6000 pages will be read as defendant's and rebutting evidences. Commissions have been taken to many parts of the United States, to Russia, &c. Several distinguished and some titled Russian personages as well as other foreigners attend the Court regularly.

Tea Case.—The grand jury of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which has been sitting from the 11th of October, was discharged on the 16th inst. during which time they have found nearly six hundred bills of indictment in relation to the Tea taken from the Custom House in Philadelphia.

New Orleans.—The present population of New Orleans is believed to exceed 50,000 souls. When the city was transferred to this government, 23 years ago, it contained but 8000 inhabitants.

Reflections on Marriage.—Did young people seriously consider the important change which marriage must necessarily produce in their situation, how much more cautious would it make them in their choice of a companion for life. Alas! what will avail the graces of the finest figure, the most captivating address, or the assemblage of all that is ensnaring, if the heart is depraved or the conduct imprudent!—The gayest associate of the convivial hour may be the dullest, the most unfit company for the domestic circle: and he who is never satisfied but when he is in a crowd, or when engaged in scenes of pleasure, is very unlikely to make a tender or prudent husband—should sickness or distress draw near, depend upon it he would fly from their approach. If beauty alone excited his passions, it would cease to exist when you are deprived of those attractions, on which it was founded. If fortune was his inducement, that will likewise lose its value in his sordid mind, and the very person who brought him the wealth for which he sighed, will be considered the grand obstacle to his enjoyment.—Too often is this unpleasant picture to be seen in many discontented families, which a little serious reflection might have prevented being so unfortunately realized. Never be prevailed upon to yield your heart to any one, however he may shine in the gay circles of the world, if you are convinced that he has no relish for a retired life. The man who likes every house better than his own, will scarcely take the trouble of making his home agreeable to others whilst it is disgusting to himself. It will be the only place in which he will give way to his discontent and ill humour. Such people are forever strangers to the dear delights of the social state, and all the real comforts of a well regulated family. He that is indiscriminately at home, is never at home, and he feels himself a stranger or a visitor amidst his connexions.—*Mrs. Benhote.*

A Frenchman being troubled with gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism. "One very great difference," replied Monsieur. "Suppose you take one vice, you put your finger in and turn the screw, till you bear no longer—*dat is de rheumatis;* den spose you give him one dem squeeze—*dat is de Gout.*

Love at first sight.—If there be such a thing on earth as love at first sight, it is the love of a bank note.

I wrongly prais'd a flippant shrew—
She taunted and derided—
"I wish," says she, "I could praise you!."
"Tut! Madam! fib—*as I did*"

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 5.

The engrossed bill to repeal, in part, the duty on imported salt, was read the 3d time, passed, 24 votes to 21, and sent to the House for concurrence.

THE UNITED STATES AND GEORGIA.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

WASHINGTON, *5th February*, 1827.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, a letter from the Agent of the United States with the Creek Indians, who invoke the protection of the Government of the United States, in defence of the rights and territory secured to that nation by the treaty concluded at Washington, and ratified, on the part of the United States, on the twenty-second of April last.

The complaint set forth in this letter, that Surveyors from Georgia have been employed in surveying lands within the Indian territory, as secured by that treaty, is authenticated by information inofficially received from other quarters, and there is reason to believe that one or more of the Surveyors have been arrested in their progress by the Indians. Their forbearance, and reliance upon the good faith of the U. States, will, it is hoped, avert scenes of violence and blood, which there is otherwise too much cause to apprehend will result from these proceedings.

[The Message goes on to state the provisions of the law to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, forbidding trespasses on Indian territory, and designating the processes, civil or military, by which an infringement of the law shall be punished. It then proceeds:]

Entertaining no doubt that, in the present case, the resort to either of these modes of process, (Judiciary or Military,) or to both, was within the discretion of the Executive authority, and penetrated with the duty of maintaining the rights of the Indians, as secured both by the treaty and the law, I concluded, after full deliberation, to have recourse on this occasion, in the first instance, only to civil process. Instructions have accordingly been given by the Secretary of War, to the Attorney and Marshal of the U. States in the District of Georgia, to commence prosecutions against the surveyors complained of as having violated the law, while orders have at the same time been forwarded to the Agent of the U. States, at once to assure the Indians that their rights, founded upon the treaty and the law, are recognized by this Government, and will be faithfully protected, and earnestly to exhort them, by the forbearance of every act of hostility on their part, to preserve unimpaired that right to protection, secured to them by the sacred pledge of the good faith of this nation.—Copies of these instructions and orders are herewith transmitted to Congress.

In abstaining, at this stage of the proceedings, from the application of any military force, I have been governed by considerations, which will, I trust, meet the concurrence of the Legislature. Among them, one of paramount importance has been, that these surveys have been attempted, and partly effected, under color of legal authority from the State of Georgia. That the surveyors are therefore not to be viewed in the light of individual and solitary transgressors, but as the Agents of a sovereign State, acting in obedience to authority which they believed to be binding upon them. Intimations had been given that, should they meet with interruption, they would, at all hazards, be sustained by the military force of the State, in which event, if the military force of the Union should have been employed to enforce its violated law, a conflict *must* have ensued, which would, in itself, have inflicted a wound upon the Union, and have presented the aspect of one of these confederated States at war with the rest. Anxious above all, to avert this state of things, yet, at the same time, impressed with the deepest conviction of my own duty, to take care that the laws shall be executed, and the faith of the Nation preserved, I have used, of the means entrusted to the Executive for that purpose, only those which, without resorting to military force, may vindicate the sanctity of the law, by the ordinary agency of the Judicial tribunal.

It ought not, however, to be disguised, that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under the construction given to it by the Governor of that State, and the surveys made, or attempted, by his authority, beyond the boundary secured by the Treaty of Washington, of April last, to the Creek Indians, are in direct violation of the Supreme Law of this land, set forth in a Treaty, which has received all the sanctions provided by the Constitution, which we have been sworn to support and maintain.

Happily distributed as the sovereign powers of the People of this Union have been, between their General and State Governments, their history has already too often presented collisions between these divided authorities, with regard to the extent of their respective powers. No instance, however, has hitherto occurred, in which this collision has been urged into a conflict of actual force. No other case is known to have happened, in which the application of military force by the Government of the Union has been prescribed for the enforcement of a law, the violation of which has, within any single State, been prescribed by a Legislative act of the State. In the present instance, it is my duty to say, that, if the Legislative and Executive Authorities of the State of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territories secured by a solemn Treaty to the Indians, and the laws of the Union remain unaltered, a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the Executive of the U. States to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the Nation, by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge. That the arm of military force will be resorted to only in the event of the failure of all other expedients provided by the laws, a pledge has been given, by the forbearance to employ it at this time. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine, whether any further act of legislation may be necessary or expedient to meet the emergency which these transactions may produce.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[The Documents accompanying this Message consist of, 1. A letter from Col. Crowell, Indian Agent, complaining, on behalf of the Creek Indians, that the Georgia Surveyors were trespassing on their lands, by surveying a part of them not ceded by the treaty of Washington. 2. The answer of the Secretary of War, dated 29th ult. 3. A letter from the Secretary to Gov. Troup, informing him that, in consequence of these complaints, "the President will feel himself compelled to employ, if necessary, all the means under his control to maintain the faith of the nation." 4 & 5. Letters from the Secretary to the Marshal and District Attorney of the U. S. in Georgia, directing them to obtain and execute the proper civil process against the Surveyors. And, 6. A letter of instructions to Lieut. Vinton, who is sent, as special Agent, to the scene of action.]

The Message having been read, an animated debate arose, of which we make the following extracts:

Mr. Benton moved the reference of the message to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Berrien opposed this reference and proposed a select committee. "Excluding the idea (said Mr. B.) of the actual pendency of a judicial inquiry, which has been instituted under the orders of the President of the United States himself, another question presents itself, which, in my view, equally transcends the limits of the duties which appropriately belong to the Judiciary Committee. I state it thus:

"Is the resort to military force, *before Judicial inquiry is had*, an appropriate mode of determining the rights of one of the Sovereign States of this Confederacy? The question, sir, is *now* comparatively unimportant. The feeling of indignation, of abhorrence, which such a measure would excite, would be so strong, so universal, that, happily for us, no man in the times in which we live, would dare to resort it. Or, if he had the audacity to do so, he would bring down upon himself the merited execrations of the whole American People. But we are establishing, so far as may depend upon us, principles which may affect the future destinies of this Republic; and our experience has taught us, how promptly precedents are resorted to, to sustain assumptions of power."

"It is another subject of grave and interesting inquiry, which every lover of peace, every friend to the Union, will delight to pursue, whether some other mode may not be devised, by which this difficulty may be adjusted, without arraying a sovereign State of this Union against the Confederacy, either in the forum or the field. If happily such a measure can be devised, all will agree that it ought to be resorted to."

"There is yet a remaining question, full of importance to every member of this Confederacy. The President of the United States has announced to us his construction of an act of Congress, and has alleged the violation of that act by the officers of the State of Georgia, acting within her limits, and under the authority of her laws. He has declared his resolution to carry that act into effect, according to the construction which he has given to it, by the use, if it shall become necessary, of all the means at his disposal. He has distinctly announced to us his determination, as an ultimate resort, to avail himself of the military arm of the Union."

"On a question of contested right, between the United States and the State of Georgia, which is already in a train of Judiciary investigation, before the tribunals of the Union, under his immediate orders, the President of the United States considers himself authorized and bound, under a sense of higher obligations than any which you can impose, to send the Army of the United States into the limits of the State of Georgia, to coerce her submission to his will—to his interpretation of the laws of the United States. Sir, if such an exercise of power may find the color of justification, under existing laws, does it not become us, as the guardians of the rights of the States, by some clear and explicit act of legislation, to take from such an exercise of prerogative, the shadow of pretence?"

Mr. Johnson of Ky. opposed the reference to a select committee. "He did not approve of casting such fire-brands as this into the Councils of the Nation; nor did he wish, by making such a matter of more importance than it could justly claim, to increase a sensation which ought rather, if possible, to be allayed. The Message ought to go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, whose ability to decide upon it could not be questioned."

"If he thoroughly understood the Message, here a collision of the military force of the U. States with that of Georgia was threatened, and the hand of one citizen was to be raised against another in deadly strife." "He did not fear that any great danger would arise out of this matter—it was one of those summer clouds which sometimes overcast the brightest day; such had darkened our prospects formerly, and had been dispelled, and so it would be, he trusted, in this instance. What he principally feared, was, the moral effect which such a disagreement would have upon the country, and in the view of the world. Farther than this, he thought there could be no fear: for it was not to be supposed that a collision of a serious nature could take place between the General Government and a State sovereignty, on account of a strip of land hardly worth legislation; which, if found within the limits of Georgia, would be readily and fairly purchased with the national treasure, and transferred to Georgia."

Mr. Berrien in his reply to Mr. Johnson, said; "Sir, if this measure is calculated to disturb the harmony of our councils—if the moral effect of the agitation of such a question be one, which every patriot should deplore—if, in the language of the Senator from Kentucky, it is a fire-brand thrown among us—I call upon that honorable Senator, and on this House, to bear witness, that Georgia is not the actor on this occasion."

The question, on the motion of Mr. Berrien, to refer it to a Select Committee of five, was put, and carried; and the following gentlemen were elected to compose the Committee: Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Van Buren, Smith, of S. C., and Harrison.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to alter the time of the future meetings of Congress, to the 1st Monday in November, instead of the 1st Monday of December.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up, and the amendment proposed by the committee, viz: to strike out the 93d section, was agreed to, 34 votes to 12. After some further consideration, the question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Mes-rs. Bateman, Berrien, Bouligny, Chambers, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne, Johnston of Lou., Kane, King, Knight, Mills, Ridgeley, Robbins, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Ken., Macon, Marks, McKinley, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith of S. C., Tazewell, White, Willey, Woodbury.—27.

So the bill was rejected.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

A Message was received from the President of the United States enclosing the following Letter from Gov. Troup:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, 27th January, 1827.

Sir—As the Officers of Georgia engaged in the execution of their duties near to its Western boundary, by order of the Legislative and Executive authority of the State, have suffered frequent interruption from the Indians of the Creek Nation, accompanied by indignities and insults sufficiently aggravated, and are still threatened with others of more violent and outrageous character; and, as there is reason to believe that your Agent of Indian Affairs is the prime mover and instigator of the same, I have deemed it proper to lay before you the enclosed papers in support of that belief, and to ask the favor of you to inform me if that officer is so acting by your authority, or with your sanction and countenance. It may be thought painful enough that the United States, whose undoubted right it is, shall enter into controversy with Georgia on the validity of Treaties, and the lawfulness of boundaries, trespasses committed on the one side, or right of sovereignty violated on the other, with the remedial or redressive measures demanded by either.

It is not to be presumed that the President would transfer the sovereign attributes to a subaltern Agent, much less that he would delegate them for the annoyance of the People of Georgia, for insult to their public functionaries, for invasion of their territorial rights, and finally for bloodshed.

If these powers have been insidently assumed by such subaltern, for such purposes, it is not for the Governor of Georgia to dictate to the President, the measures which ought to follow, as well in vindication of the honor of the United States, as in reparation of the wrongs done to Georgia. The President is competent to judge them, and the Governor doubts not his willingness to judge them rightly.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP.

The President of the United States.

[Accompanying this letter were two letters from the Surveyors, to Gov. Troup, complaining that they had been interrupted in their surveys by the Indians, incited by Col. Crowell.]

The message and papers were read, and referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the message of the 5th instant.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the bill for the benefit of the family of the late Thomas Jefferson, was taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 5.

The Message of the President relative to the Georgia affair, was received, and occasioned a warm debate between Messrs. Forsyth of Georgia, Webster of Mass. and Haile of Miss., when it was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

After going through much other business, the House took up the bill to impose additional duties on Woollens, on which they remained, without a final decision, till half past 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The House sat until near 8 o'clock, with the Bill on Woollens under consideration.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The House took up the bill to lay additional duties on Woollens, and after further debate, the *previous question*, which precludes all debate, was demanded, and the question being put, "shall the main question be now put," it was decided in the affirmative, 105 votes to 95.

The question now recurred, "Shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to a third reading?" and decided in the affirmative, 108 votes to 99. So the bill passed the House.

From Ohio, we learn, that Benjamin Ruggles, on the second day's trial, was elected a Senator of the United States, from that State, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire. This is the third Senatorial term of Mr. Ruggles.

Albion K. Parris has been elected Senator from Maine, for six years, in place of John Holmes.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Jan. 29.

The gentleman sent by the Governor to confer with the Little Prince, has returned, and brings information, we understand, that the Chief disavows and disapproves of the proceedings of his People, in taking the Compasses from the Surveyors, which he promised to have restored. The object of the Little Prince, as stated by himself, appears to have been, to make such a protest against the survey of the land between the old and new treaty lines, as would give the Indians a strong claim on the General Government for compensation for that slip of country. No further opposition to the survey is anticipated, and, of course, we presume, no troops will be called out.—*Recorder.*

The great case of C. Clarke *vs.* the Corporation of Washington, on an appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, has been decided by the Supreme Court, *against the Corporation of Washington.*

To many of our city readers, this decision will have been quite unexpected. Coming from a tribunal constituted as the Supreme Court is, no one can question the impartiality of the judgment, heavy and hard as it is on those who have to suffer the consequences, and blighting as it may be to the opening prospects of this infant City. The loss which the city will thus have sustained by the failure of the contractor for the lottery, will amount, as we are informed, to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (including, of course, all demands resting on the same foundation as that of Mr. Clarke.—*Nat. Int.*

George IV.—If we are to argue from the prints in the *London Times*, we should infer that his Majesty has broken a great deal lately in his health. He was formerly remarkable for the grace, ease, and clearness of his delivery. On the opening of the late Parliament, his utterance was hurried and indistinct, and his manner calculated to excite alarm. Lord Liverpool stood near the throne, and was extremely nervous whenever the King hesitated.—The Duke of York being dangerously ill, some important changes may be expected soon. The next in succession (the Duke of Clarence) is excessively unpopular with all classes.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Sellers presented a bill for the better regulation of the trade of Fayetteville. [Provides that the Commissioners of said town shall not impose a tax on Hogs or Cattle carried to that market for sale.]

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A message from the House of Commons, state that they have passed the engrossed bill from the Senate, to prevent the migration of free persons of colour into this State, and for the good government of such as are resident therein, and have amended it by striking out several sections thereof, in which they ask the Senate to concur. The amendments were all agreed to; of course the bill has passed into a law. The part expunged, provided that all free negroes resident in the State, should apply to the Clerk of the County Court in their respective counties, and have themselves registered, specifying their age, name, occupation, &c. It also provided that no free negro over 20 years of age, should be employed without such certificate, under a penalty of one hundred dollars. It also provided, that if any free negro refused or neglected to procure such certificate within a given time, they were to pay one hundred dollars, or in default thereof, to be hired out for five years.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, having been taken up, Mr. Speight of Greene, moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be indefinitely postponed, which was carried.

The bill to prevent practising Physicians from attending as witnesses in civil suits, out of the county in which they reside—the bill to alter the time of holding the superior Court of Law and Equity in the third Judicial Circuit—the bill to extend the time for the registration of grants, mesne conveyances, &c.—the bill directing the continuance of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of North Carolina—the bill to permit Attorneys from other States to practice in our Courts in certain cases—and the bill for the better regulation of the trade of the town of Fayetteville, were indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The engrossed bill to amend the laws respecting the sale of lands and negroes by Sheriffs and other officers, was indefinitely postponed, on its second reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Mr. A. Moore, from the committee to which was referred certain resolutions of the State of Georgia, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, as to the mode of electing a President and Vice President of the U. States, made a report in favor of an immediate election by the people, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Toomer, from the committee appointed to draft a Memorial to Congress on the subject of the Indian lands within this State, made a report, which being read, was ordered to be printed.

CAPTIONS

Of Public Acts passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the Session just closed.

1. An Act allowing further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries of vacant land made in the year 1824, which lapsed on the 15th December, 1826. [Extends the time of payment to the end of the present session of the Legislature.]

2. Making private acts printed by the Public Printer evidence in the courts of this state.

3. Explaining the act of 1822, entitled, 'an act to authorise the county courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon the petition of their securities. [Provides that when an administrator is likely to squander the estate of his intestate, his securities may, upon petition to the court, require him to give other or counter security.]

4. Validating all grants issued by the Secretary of State from Nov. 29 to Dec. 29, 1826.

5. Supplemental to the act of last session ceding to the U. States Bogue Banks. [Appoints commissioners to apportion the sum paid by the U. S. for the land ceded among the several claimants.]

6. Making compensation to Coroners in certain cases. [Making it their duty decently to inter the body of any person found dead, for which they shall receive from the county, in addition to their present fees, $10 for each interment.]

7. Further to amend the act of 1812 making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases. [Makes a protest evidence of a demand upon the acceptor or drawer of a bill of exchange, in all actions against the drawer or endorser, if the demand is set forth in the protest.]

8. To repeal part of the 3d section of the act of 1820, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. [Repeals that part of the act which requires the defendant to plead in abatement; making it the duty of the court to dismiss suits for sums under $100.]

9. Altering the time of meeting of the Legislature. [To the 3d Monday of Nov.]

10. Limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors relative thereto. [Provides that no bill of indictment shall be found, or presentment made, in cases of trespass and misdemeanor (except perjury, forgery, malicious mischief, and deceit,) after 3 years from the commission of the offence—unless the offender shall have absconded or concealed himself, or shall have committed the trespass in a secret manner.]

11. To aid the Clubfoot and Harlowe's Creek Canal Company. [Authorizes a loan from the fund for Internal Improvement, of $12,000; one half to be repaid at 10, the other at 15 years, with interest.]

12. Appropriating $5000 for the Improvement of the navigation of the Cape [illegible] below Wilmington.

13. Relative to the exercise of [illegible] challenge in certain cases. [Gives [illegible] ant the assistance of Counsel in [illegible] Jury.]

14. To repeal an act passed in [illegible] recting the County Courts to pay [illegible] tain officers therein named, in cert[illegible] so far as relates to the counties me[illegible] the act. [Guilford, Surry, Ash[illegible] Bladen and Haywood.]

15. To prevent frauds and perju[illegible] tain cases. [After first of Janu[illegible] no action shall be brought whereb[illegible] any executor or administrator, upo[illegible] cial promise which may be made[illegible] damages out of his own estate or [illegible] the defendant upon any special [illegible] answer the debt, default or misca[illegible] nother person, unless the agree[illegible] which such action shall be brought [illegible] in writing.

16. To prevent free persons of [illegible] migrating into this State, for the [illegible] ernment of such persons resident t[illegible] for other purposes. [No free negr[illegible] to hereafter to migrate to this State [illegible] do and shall not remove in twenty [illegible] notice given, upon conviction of th[illegible] be liable to a penalty of $500; and [illegible] ure to pay the same, to be liable [illegible] in servitude and at labor for a te[illegible] ceeding ten years, the proceeds of [illegible] to be paid to the County Trustee [illegible] purposes. If any persons of the [illegible] scription, come into the State, [illegible] the provisions of this act, they may [illegible] ed and carried before some Justice [illegible] take good security for their appe[illegible] the next court, and in default th[illegible] commit them to jail. If after the [illegible] of the term of service for which s[illegible] gro or mulatto shall have been [illegible] remain in the State thirty days, [illegible] be again liable to the same pena[illegible] poses a penalty of $500 on every [illegible] cept masters of vessels, who emp[illegible] hands, and servants travelling [illegible] men) who brings any free negro [illegible] into the State. Provides that all [illegible] pated free negroes and mulattos, [illegible] rested and give security that the[illegible] sue some honest means of obtain[illegible] hood, or failing to do so shall be [illegible] the County Court, for a term of t[illegible] to them may seem reasonable and [illegible] exceeding three years. Provide[illegible] persons hiring these free negroes [illegible] them good and sufficient clothi[illegible] treat them with humanity, and [illegible] some mechanical trade or some [illegible] ployment, and shall not move the[illegible] county.]

17. Authorising the President [illegible] tors of the Literary Fund to raise [illegible] way of lottery. [Authorises the [illegible] $50,000—one half of which is to [illegible] in aiding A. D. Murphey to pub[illegible] tory of the State, and the other [illegible] Literary Fund—provided Mr. M[illegible] linquishes the privileges accru[illegible] Lottery granted him at the last [illegible] enters into bond that in case of [illegible] the papers of this undertaking sh[illegible] ed in the State.]

18. Concerning Executors, Adm[illegible] and Guardians. [Provides, that [illegible] suit shall be competent for the par[illegible] mit the same for arbitration.]

19. To prevent litigation by [illegible] costs in actions of assault and [illegible] [Provides, that where the Plaint[illegible] less than 4 dollars in damages, h[illegible] be entitled to recover more costs [illegible] ges.]

20. To incorporate the New[illegible] and Fire Insurance Company.

21. To alter an act passed in [illegible] mend an act passed at the last sess[illegible] vide a revenue for the payment o[illegible] list and contingent charges of g[illegible] [Reduces the tax on Pedlars on [illegible] streams south side of the Albem[illegible] to $5.]

22. To revive and continue in f[illegible] passed in 1824, for the relief of [illegible] of Cherokee land sold under t[illegible] ity of the State. [Extends the [illegible] the meeting of the next Assembly [illegible]

23. To prohibit the trading with [illegible] cept in the manner therein menti[illegible] vides that after the first day of M[illegible] any person shall buy of any slaves, [illegible] ticles therein mentioned, they s[illegible] $100, to be recovered by warrant [illegible] that it may be lawful for any perso[illegible] *time only* to receive from any slav[illegible] ticles as they may have permissio[illegible] from their owners to sell; all viola[illegible] act are indictable offences, punis[illegible] fine and imprisonment. Imposes [illegible] $100 on any person who shall ge[illegible] lent permit in writing to any slave [illegible] slave or free negro sell to or receiv[illegible] other, property prohibited in this [illegible] shall receive thirty-nine lashes. If [illegible] shall be found in any shop, between [illegible] at night and day break, or on Sa[illegible] any time, (unless sent) where they [illegible] remained 15 minutes, or if they sh[illegible] to carry into any shop, &c. any ar[illegible] posed for sale and not bring the s[illegible] shall be received as presumptive e[illegible] against the person owning the shop, [illegible] tion of this act, unless rebutted by [illegible] cumstances.]

24. Prescribing the time in which [illegible] tion of payment, satisfaction or abat[illegible] of claims shall arise. [Fixes the ti[illegible] years.]

25. To perpetuate the evidence of [illegible] of the State of North Caroline to s[illegible] or stock in the several Banks and C[illegible] porations as have been, or hereafter [illegible] purchased for the use of the said St[illegible]

26. Concerning the entry of M[illegible] Swamp Land. [No entry to be made [illegible] lands, unless where the quantity does [illegible] ceed fifty acres in one body, and this [illegible] between lines of tracts.]

the protection of securities in cer- [Directs Sheriffs, Constables, in the first place on the property before having recourse to the

ording the mode of surveying and ately acquired from the Che- [Authorises the Governor to ssioners to have surveyed and the lands as remain unsold, as ion of the Commissioners, may

cents per acre.
ding the laws regulating the sale slaves, so far as respects the ein named. [Authorises the other returning officers of the son, Onslow, Wake, Craven, e, Orange, Cumberland, Nash, ford, Rowan, Davidson, Colum- e, Person, Caswell, Rutherford, ell, Hyde, Halifax, Randolph, ne, Robeson, Chatham, Frank- Bladen, Duplin and Edgecomb of lands and slaves on the first perior Courts for those counties. ining the swamp and marsh lands and for other purposes. [Directs ternal Improvement to cause ed certain swamps, and deter- it be practicable to drain them; the Board to carry the provi- into effect, authorises them to dollars by lottery.]
the act of 1822, declaring and barrel staves shall be mer- [Declares that all red oak hogs- three inches wide, including sap, antable.]

RESOLUTIONS.
ng A. D. Murphey to have the Public Library to assist him in History of the State.
ing a loan of $5000, without in- n Mac Rae, to assist him in pub- y of the State.
of Francis Moreau, of Wilkes ies him in fee simple, 500 acres e Brushy Mountain, for the pur- experiments in the cultivation

the Board of Internal Improve- t to the next General Assembly es therein named. [The amount ally subscribed for by individ- the State, in the several Naviga- ies in the State: the cash value k, and the terms on which they er their charters to the State.] sting the Governor to make appli- e British Government, for copies ments relating to the Colonial e State, as may be in the office of trade and plantation.

rom the List of Private Acts.
se Benj. W. Williams of Moore ect a Bridge across Deep River.
an act passed in 1821, to estab- Academy in Sampson county, porate the Trustees thereof.
in part an act passed in 1824, the patrol of Richmond county, r purposes.
ileage to the Special Justices of f Richmond.
g the County Court of Moore

for free ferriages in Montgome-
ish a Poor House in the county

rise the commissioners of Fayette- ect a special Justice for said town, nd the fifth section of an act for regulation of the town of Fayette- ed in 1821.
porate Oak Forest Academy in unty.
rise William Boylan, of the coun- e, to erect a bridge across Deep

e the Richmond Militia into two ments.
an act for the better regulation of Lumberton, in the county of assed in 1824.
orize the County Court of Rich- ay certain Officers therein mention- egulate the poll tax thereof.
nt Commissioners to run and mark g line between Duplin and Wayne

ate the time of appointing Over- ds in Anson county.
better protection of the City of Ra- sses by fire.
ng the County of Bladen.

of Morgan, who, it will be re- was forcibly carried off last sum- said by free masons, for having a book exposing their secrets, assume daily a deeper degree of in- ording to the papers from the in- vention composed of gentlemen ous towns, was recently held at to discover, if possible, his fate. dio Patriot states that sufficient was collected to satisfy the con- that after Morgan had been kept a at Fort Niagara, he was deliber- *to death at that place.*
would indeed be a most ferocious ation to an outrage, so daring in aracteristics as this has been. We ing, as yet, to suppose it can be t be, we hope there will be no ef- ntered to bring the murderers to N. Y. American.*

German Jews and their families, Jeffersonville, Indiana, are prepa- proceed to Grand Island, on the Ni- ver, to inhabit the new town laid by Mr. Noah, prince of Israel, cal- City of Refuge.

Inaugural Address of Charles Polk, overnor of Delaware, to the Legis- e learn, that the School Fund of ware approaches the sum of one hun- and twenty-four thousand dollars.

FOREIGN.

New York, February 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d ult. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 30th Dec. and Liverpool to the 3d January, inclusive.

The President's message at the opening of the present session of Congress, was published in Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser of the 2d ult.

The Duke of York, at the last dates, was dangerously ill. The sacrament was administered to him by the Bishop of London, on the 28th of December.

The New York Packet ship Canada, was seized at Liverpool, by the officers of the Customs, in consequence of having on board 10 hogsheads purporting to be filled with Quercitron bark, but in reality filled with tobacco and snuff. Jeremiah Platt, the consignee of the hogsheads, was taken into custody, and proceeded against and fined 100*l.*

Letters from Constantinople, dated Dec. 17, state that the foreign Ambassadors in that city, has exerted themselves with so much activity, that a result favourable to Greece might be expected.

London, Jan. 1.

Despatches from Lisbon.—The gratifying intelligence of the arrival of the British succours to Portugal, in the river Tagus, was received this morning, by the return home of the Sir Edward Banks steam vessel. This vessel left Lisbon on the evening of Christmas day, at which time the 4th, and as some accounts add, the 25th regiment had landed. The greatest possible joy pervaded the capital at the sight of the *habits rouges*, as the insurgents call them, and this was not a little heightened by the news of the defeat of a body of 2000 of the renegadoes by the constitutionalists, who afterwards dispersed and fled. The rebels were in a forlorn condition, and, with the exception of those under the immediate orders of the Marquis Chaves were gradually dissolving.

The Duke of York.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce, that no further hopes are entertained for the preservation of the Duke of York. It is stated, on authority on which the greatest reliance may be placed, that, with a view of keeping his Royal Highness free from pain, no farther medicine will be administered to him to arrest the slow but sure progress of his inveterate disease. In a few days at latest, we say it with heart-felt sorrow, the public will learn the melancholy tidings of his departure to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

The condition of England seems improving, as to its trade and manufactures. Business in the markets was active and steady; and as to the interior, a Liverpool paper of the 1st January says—

We are happy to learn from a friend, who has just returned from a tour through the principal manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, that their present appearance and prospects are more gratifying than they have been for a long time past.—There is an active demand for goods, though at low prices; and the people, if earning less than formerly, are at least in full employment. It is also gratifying to know that a trifling advance has, in some instances, been submitted to by the purchasers, upon the express condition that the workmen should have the advantage of it.

Portugal.—We have the gratification this day of communicating the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to the affairs of Portugal.

Private letters speak with the highest enthusiasm and praise of the prompt and decisive measures adopted by government. Mr. Canning's speech had been printed and circulated, and the effect it produced upon the public mind was amazing. It seemed to operate like a charm, dispelling at once all the gloom and fears that prevailed, and animating every class of persons with renewed hope and vigour.

His Majesty's message had been officially communicated to the Portuguese Cortes, by whom it was received with every demonstration of gratitude and enthusiasm.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal excited general admiration. While they were only hoping to hear of promised aid, British ships and troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus.—The effect was electrical.

Liverpool Markets, Monday, Jan. 1.

Cotton.—For the last three or four weeks we have experienced an unusually good demand, considering the period of the year, which is generally remarkable for languor; and last week the sales exceeded 12000 bags, making the sales during the month about 50000 bags, the whole to the trade, excepting 2500 bags taken on speculation. The advance since our last report is ¼d per lb on inferior qualities of Boweds, and 1 8d per lb on other descriptions.

Monday Evening.

In the early part of the day on Saturday, little was done in consequence of the general anxiety manifested for the report of the Stocks; but it having been ascertained that there was a considerable deficiency, there was a good demand, and about 1000 to 1200 bags were disposed of to the trade; and today the sales have not been less than 1500 bags, at the full currency of last week.

The total stock of Cotton in G. Britain, at the close of the year, is stated at 360,000. The stock at the close of 1825 was 416,000 bags.

Defeat of the Persians.—Despatches state that a battle was fought on the banks of the Yezon, a second stream of which divided the contending armies. The Russian force amounted to about 6,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, with a proportionate number of guns; that of the Persians, to 5,000 infantry and 5,000 irregular horse, with six field pieces.

After some hard fighting the Persians were compelled to retire in the utmost confusion; and it is supposed that nearly the whole of their infantry were either killed or taken prisoners.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 14, 1827.

Legislative.—On the preceding page will be found the titles (with brief notices of the provisions) of the Public Acts passed at the late Session of the Legislature, which sat just 50 days, and terminated on Monday morning last. Also, such Resolutions as are of general concern, and the private acts relating to the adjoining counties in which our paper has a general circulation. The whole number of acts passed was 150. Of the few of these which can be regarded as generally useful or important in their provisions, there is none more so than that to prevent the migration of free people of color into this State, which, divested as it is of some features of doubtful expediency, with which it was originally reported, is an act called for by every consideration of convenience and safety. The laws of our sister States, Virginia on the one hand and South Carolina on the other, are such as to drive considerable numbers of this refuse species of population from both those States into this. They are as unwelcome here as there, and this Legislature will deserve the thanks of the people for giving an effectual check to their further ingress.

There appears to have been a disposition in this Legislature to extend every practicable aid to Internal Improvement and Education. The appropriation of $5,000 for the removal of the Flatts below Wilmington—the loan of $12,000 to aid in completing the Clubfoot and Harlowe's Creek Canal—the provision for a survey of the Swamp and Marsh lands, with a view to draining them—the appropriation of the future proceeds of these lands to the Literary Fund—the authority given to the Managers of that Fund to raise $50,000 by lottery, (one half of which to aid Judge Murphy in publishing his History of the State)—and the loan of $5,000 to assist our townsman in publishing his Map, are all undoubted and honorable evidences of the predominance of a disposition to improve the condition and raise the character of the State.

A Post Office has been established at Rock Rest, in Chatham County, of which Edward Jones, Esq. is Postmaster.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

	Spring.	Autumn.
Edenton Circuit,	Judge Donnell,	Judge Martin.
Raleigh,	Ruffin,	Daniel.
Newbern,	Daniel,	Donnell.
Cape Fear,	Martin,	Ruffin.
Hillsborough,	Norwood,	Strange.
Mountain,	Strange,	Norwood.

Raleigh, February 13.

We regret exceedingly to state, that Colonel Joseph Pickett, the respectable Senator from Anson county, met with an unfortunate accident in leaving this town yesterday morning, on his return home. When he had progressed a few miles, his horse took fright, ranaway, threw him out of his sulky and fractured his leg. He was brought back to town. The injured limb has been set, and we hope from present appearances, that he will in a short time, be restored to his family.—*Reg.*

Flatts below Wilmington.—On Friday last, a report was made to the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Johnson, from the Committee of Commerce, upon the memorial of the inhabitants of Wilmington, N. Carolina, praying for the removal of the bar from Cape Fear river. The report concludes as follows:

"The Committee believe the Government ought to remove the obstructions, and open the channel fourteen feet deep. But they have not the necessary information to enable them now to act. They will therefore recommend, that a survey and estimate be made, and a report of the actual condition of the navigation, and the improvements necessary to open a ship channel, and leave the further measures of Congress for the return of the report."

The Foreign News published to-day is of a pacific character; leaving no room to doubt that a speedy end will be put to the differences between Portugal and Spain, and tranquility in Europe restored.

In a commercial view the accounts are important; as they shew a considerable diminution of the stock of cotton in England, and a consequent rise in price, which, however, has not materially affected the market here; for it was previously pretty well ascertained that the stock would be short, and merchants were purchasing under that conviction. The article may now be quoted at 9¼ to 9½; large quantities coming in and selling readily.

U. States and Georgia.—The reader will find some interesting matter on this subject in other columns of this paper. We had hoped that all the difficulties which have disturbed the harmony of the General and State Government, were in a fair way of amicable adjustment. It seemed that the authorities of Georgia had become much more reasonable than formerly, and we never doubted the disposition of the General Government to preserve peace. But this new disturbance seems to render hopeless, such a settlement as would leave no vestige of jealousy and ill will between the parties. We cannot but think that the President is to blame for thus renewing the dispute, adding to the flame which had almost gone out. As he had selected the civil authority to carry his will into effect, there seems not to have been any necessity for his strong threats of employing force. Nothing but the last resort could justify the President in using such threats in relation to a Sovereign State; and no one will pretend, the President himself does not pretend, that it is now necessary to adopt that as a last resort.

Congress.—The bill laying additional duties on Wool and Woollen Goods, has passed the House of Representatives, 108 votes to 99, only five members being absent. Every Member from this State was in his seat, and *voted against the bill*, as did all the Southern, and a few of the Northern and Western Members. The bill is intended for the exclusive benefit of the Manufacturing States, and will be eminently oppressive to the Southern Agricultural States. Its effect will be to exclude, after the first day of August next, all importations of nearly every description of low priced woollen goods, so that the whole demand will have to be supplied by the manufacturers of the North and East; at their own prices, of course, since all competition from abroad is out of the question.

The Bankrupt Bill has again been decisively rejected by the Senate, probably not to be agitated again for many years. The yeas and nays will be found under the Congressional head. Every member of the Senate voted on the question.

Almost the whole of Friday last was occupied in the House of Representatives, in a warm discussion of the Georgia affair, which resulted in nothing but a reference of the whole subject to a select committee.

The session is drawing to a close, and an immense deal of business remains to be acted on. Of course much will be neglected.

Long Speeches.—Mr. Jefferson has said. "I consider the speeches of Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus as pre-eminent specimens of logic, taste, and that sententious brevity which, using not a word to spare, leaves not a moment for inattention to the hearer. Amplification is the vice of modern oratory. It is an insult to an assembly of reasonable men, disgusting and revolting instead of persuading. *Speeches measured by the hour die with the hour.*" These words should be written in letters of gold, and placed over the Speaker's chair in every Legislative body in the country.

New York Senator.—At a Caucus composed of 92 members of the Legislature, (the whole number of members being 158,) Mr. Van Buren was nominated, 87 votes to 5, for re-election to the U. S. Senate. His re-election is therefore certain.

Indian Outrages.—The Macon (Geo.) Messenger, of the 7th inst. states that four or five children had been murdered a few days before, in the most barbarous manner, by Indians.

"Splinters of lightwood (according to their most refined manner of torturing victims,) were stuck into their flesh and then set on fire, by which means they were burnt to death.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, Dr. Turner, of Averasboro', to Miss Caroline McNeill, daughter of Archibald McNeill, Esq.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	45	50
Peach	-	do	60	75
Bacon	-	lb	7	8
Beeswax	- -	do	26	27
Butter	- -	do	15	20
Bagging	- -	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	19	
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	16	18
Candles, Mould	-	do	15	17½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	- -	100lbs	9 25	9 50
Corn	- -	bushel	70	75
Copperas	- -	100lbs		5
Flax	- -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	6	6 50
Fine	-	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	- -	lb	30	33
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	- -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	- -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	3	3 50
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	- -	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard	- -	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	9	10
Logwood	- -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	- -	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7½	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	- -	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	- -	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	- -	barrel		10
Pepper	- -	lb	20	22
Pimento	- -	do	30	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	- -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	- -	lb	2	6
Shot	- -	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	9	10
Loaf	-	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, } St. Ubes, &c. }	-	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	7
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	- -	do	12	15
Tallow	- -	do	10½	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	29
Tin, ⅓ x	- -	box	16	18
Verdigris	- -	lb	65	
Wheat	- -	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey	- -	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 55
Port	-	do	2 00	3 20
Malaga	-	do	80	

The Charleston Observer,

PUBLISHED every Saturday, in the City of Charleston, S. C. on a large imperial sheet, at $3 in advance, or $3 50 at the expiration of three months. This paper has received the approbation of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the names of the Rev. Drs. Palmer, Leland and Henry, and Messrs. McDowell, Buist, White and others are pledged to aid its columns with original matter.

B GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor.*

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M. Fayetteville, *Agent.*

February 14. 6tf.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Hussar, Way, from Charleston.
Dutch brig Ann Elizabeth, Bruno, Curracoa.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Schr. James Monroe, Hall, New York.
" Concord, Staples, Martinique.
Brig Laurel, Reed, St. Croix.
" Cadmus, White, Porto Rico.
Schr. Mary Ann, Anderson, Martinique.
Brig Mary, Andros, Surinam.
" Bucksport, French, Port au Prince.
" William, Smith, St. Jago.

CLEARED,

Schr. Two Brothers, Brickhouse, Edenton.
Brig Leo, Morrill, Surinam.
" Hiram, Denniss, St. Barts.
Schr. James & Caroline, Crocker, Dew York.
" Margaret, Gardner, New York.
Brig Mary & Elizabeth, Morriss, Boston.
" Mary, Soal, Hayti.
Schr. Fairplay, Fointain, Philadelphia.
Brig President, Hoodless, New York.
Schr. Mary Ann, Anderson, Plymouth.
" Gov. Parriss, Chisholm, Cuba.
Brig Eastern Star, Hoodlett, Gaudaloupe.
" Invincible, Rider, St. Thomas.
" Mary, Given, Port au Prince.

Independent Company.

THE Officers and Members of the *Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company* are ordered to appear at the Arsenal on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, for the purpose of drill.

By order of Major com'dg,

E. L. WINSLOW, *O. S.*

February 14.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

L. FITZHARRIS:

25 Lbs Nutmegs,
21 bbls. Mulletts,
30 do. Rye Whiskey,
9 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

February 14. 6tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

JOHN MA LAUCHLIN, (Blacksmith,) of the County of Robeson and State aforesaid, came before me, John R. Buie, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he has lost, or mislaid a Note of Hand against John Wilkison, of this County, for Thirty Dollars, dated the 12th of January, 1826, or thereabouts, payable 12 months after date, and that he has not traded said Note with any person whatever, nor received any equivalent for said Note in any way.

JOHN McLAUCHLIN.

Sworn before me this 12th of February, 1827.

JOHN R. BUIE, J. P.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for the above Note, and said John Wilkison from paying the same to any other person than myself.

JOHN McLAUCHLIN.

February 12, 1827. 6 1w.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

The following are the Numbers which were drawn from the Wheel of the *Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 5:*

5, 33, 46, 52, 10, 43, 50, 15.

Ticket Combination, 5, 33, 46, is the Capital Prize of 20,000 dolls. Any ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers is entitled to a capital prize.

The fifty-two tickets having on them the Combination numbers 5, 33 are each prizes of $100.

The 52 tickets having on them the combination Nos. 46, 52, are each prizes of $50

All others having on them two of the drawn Numbers, each $10

All others with any one of the drawn Numbers on, each $5

We have had the pleasure of distributing a number of Capital Prizes in the above Lottery, and respectfully request the holders of small or large prizes to call and renew or receive the cash for said prizes.

Next Lotteries to be drawn are the *Oxford Academy Lottery*, on Wednesday next. Whole Tickets $6, Shares in proportion.—☞ *See Advertisement.*

Washington City Lottery, on the 28th inst. Whole Tickets $5, Shares in proportion.

YATES & McINTYRE,

FAYETTEVILLE or RALEIGH, N. C.

February 14.

Only 7980 Tickets.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, will be completed in one drawing,

The North Carolina Lottery.

The purpose for which this Lottery was granted, is, perhaps, not generally known to the public. we have reason to believe that every North Carolinian, to a man, will put his shoulder to *the Wheel*, when he finds the proceeds are for the benefit of the rising generation; to give to the youth of our country, an education, that they may be its ornaments, demands the attention of every individual. The proceeds are for the relief of the Oxford Academy, whose enterprizing and worthy Trustees reared buildings at a considerable expense, and have been laboring for years to become clear of their debts, and at last have to resort to this mode, in full confidence that an enlightened community will not withhold their aid in this case, as has been done heretofore. Citizens, you have here an opportunity of not only supporting the tottering walls of an excellent institution, but also of supplying your pockets with some of the 'needful.' Why, then, hesitate? Go forward, and the Goddess of Fortune will reward you with some of the following prizes:

1 Prize	of	7,000	is 7,000
1 Prize	of	5,000	is 5,000
1 Prize	of	2,500	is 2,500
1 Prize	of	1,500	is 1,500
1 Prize	of	1,320	is 1,320
1 Prize	of	1,250	is 1,250

Besides a number of others amounting to $40,000.

We would respectfully remind the citizens of Fayetteville, that we had the pleasure of selling and paying one half of 5000 dollars to two gentlemen of this place, in the last Lottery! and why not the same fortunate circumstance happen again?

Fortune must be courted or she cannot be won, therefore call at once at *Our Office* and lay the foundation for your future welfare and happiness.

Packages of Tickets by certificate, can be had either in whole or shares.

Present price of whole Tickets $6; *Halves* $3; *Quarters* $1 50.

☞ Orders enclosing the Cash or Prizes, (post paid) will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,

FAYETTEVILLE or RALEIGH, N. C.

Renew your Prizes!

Drawing of the Virginia Lottery, Fifth Class which took place on Wednesday last, in the City of Richmond:

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th.
5—33—46—52—10—43—50—15.

The next Lottery is to be drawn at RALEIGH

This Day Week.

Highest Prizes $7,000; $5,000; $2,500; Besides $1,500, 1,320, 1,250, 40's, 20's, 10's, &c.

Whole Tickets $6. *Shares in proportion.*

For sale at

C. Hatcher's

February 14. LOTTERY OFFICE.

POETRY.

SONG.

Where nature is, is beauty, she has beauty for her dower,
In ocean, forest, tuneful bird, and in the voiceless flower;
But all her charms united by sweet Woman are alone,
And all the charms of womankind, dear lady, are thine own.

There's music in thy lightest step, there's music in thy voice,
And in thine eyes of light a ray, that bids the soul rejoice;
Before thy smile, so brightly pure, all grosser thoughts must flee,
As shadows shun the earliest burst of daylight on the sea.

There's beauty on thy marble brow, there's beauty on thy cheek,
There's beauty in thy ringlets curl'd, that love's own language speak;
Thy lips of rose voluptuously in parted beauty dwell,
And thy bosom heaves like summer waves on ocean's calmest swell.

Yet 'tis not that angelic form, and seraph's eye of blue,
That most endear thee to a heart warm like thine own and true;
It is that nameless charm of mind which all save thou canst see,
That binds in rosy chains of love my vanquished soul to thee.

LINES.

The woes of the present are mingling fast
With the hopes of the future, the light of the past;
And the joy-breathing moments, ere yet they are ours,
Give place to the weary and sorrowful hours!
But Time, the destroyer, yet kindly shall bring
A charm for each suffering, a balm for each sting;
And the tear-drop of anguish while yet in its flow,
Is dried by the warmth of Hope's heavenly glow,
And our joys and our sorrows still blend as they fade
In the rainbow of life to one mellowing shade;
For the sunshine that glistens on Grief's sullen stream
Atones for the darkness it gilds with its beam.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad: and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.

November 29. 95tf.

Cheese, Salmon, &c. &c.

20 Casks prime Goshen Cheese,
1 tierce superior pickled Salmon,
4 half bbls Luff's New York Crackers,
10 bbls loaf and lump Sugar,
6 doz Martinique Cordial,
5 boxes dry Codfish,
10 bags Almonds and Filberts,
100 qr boxes American Segars,
40 „ „ Spanish do.
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, (pure as imported)
1 do Holland Gin,
Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Malaga } WINES,
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c. &c.

ALSO, a variety of DRY GOODS—*Cheap enough.*

The above, with many other articles daily expected, will be disposed of unusually low for cash or approved paper. WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 29th Nov. 1826. 95tf.

Drawing on the 21st February next.

Only 7980 Tickets.

North Carolina Lottery,

For the Benefit of the Oxford Academy, to be drawn at Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 21st of February next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	1 Prize of	$1,250
1 Prize of	5,000	108 Prizes of	40
1 Prize of	2,500	108 Prizes of	20
1 Prize of	1,500	108 Prizes of	10
1 Prize of	1,320	2,754 Prizes of	5

Prizes amounting to $39,900.

Whole Tickets $6, *Halves* $3, *Quarters* $1 50.

Apply to

HATCHER.

Orders from any part of the country, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries recently drawn, (post paid,) addressed to C. Hatcher, Fayetteville, will meet with the same prompt attention as if on personal application.

January 10.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering,*
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Macauley's Patent Floor Cloths.

ORDERS for this superior and elegant covering for Floors, will be received by the subscribers, at their Store, two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where samples of the article may be seen. The durability of this Carpeting, its coolness and comfort, in a warm climate, give it a decided advantage over all others.

Carpets can be furnished to Rooms and Entries at the shortest notice, warranted well seasoned, the colors hard, bright, and durable.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

I WISH to purchase a young *NEGRO FELLOW.*

THOMAS J. CURTIS.

January 1, 1827. 500tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND AND STEPHEN R. BOWEN, having connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of *Clayland & Bowen*, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
China, Glass, and Queensware,
Fur Hats, &c. &c.

Which has been selected with great care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold low for Cash.

They have taken that well known stand recently occupied by Esek Arnold, Esq. two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where purchasers will find it their interest to give them a call.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

Hawks's Digest.

JUST published and ready for delivery, a *Digest Index* of all the reported cases adjudged in the Courts of North Carolina, from the year 1778, to 1826, by Francis L. Hawks, Esq. Counsellor at Law. Subscribers and purchasers can have copies by applying at Yates & McIntyre's Office under Lafayette Hotel. [*January* 10. - 1tf.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE received by the last Boat, an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Shoes, Cotton Cards,
Fur Hats, &c.

And have now on the River, *Baltimore Cloths, 35 bbls. Cider Brandy,* and some *Dry Goods.*

December 6, 1826.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

TRAVELLERS & BOARDERS.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moschetto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and full supply of *India, British, French, German, and American*

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. *Shoes and Boots* of every description. The Subscriber constantly remaining in New York, enables him to offer, at all times, every *new, fashionable, and desirable* article.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment of GOODS, which they will certainly find it to their advantage to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance, as usual, for cash only.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 3 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1826. 83tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,

BY W. CADE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers. He solicits the patronage of the public.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91tf.

Public House.

WILLIAM MITCHELL informs the public, that he has opened at his Dwelling on the corner of Pollock and Middle streets, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where travellers and others will receive every attention calculated to render their stay with him agreeable. From his former experience in this line, and being provided with every necessary convenience, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

NEWBERN, January 10, 1827. 1tf.

THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. W. L. HAWLEY.

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Campbelton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Subscriber,

3 Doz. Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 6.—96tf.

Lost.

SOME time last summer, supposed to have been delivered to some person by mistake from one of my boats, three ANVILS, marked I. L. C. If they have been delivered to any merchant, by mistake, they will please to make it known to

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

January 17, 1827.—'2t

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles	Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Plated & Tinned Bridles	Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Martingales and Halters	Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Saddle Bags and Valices	Skirting, Harness, Bridle
Bridle Filings, Trunks	Sole & Upper Leather
Gig Harness	Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips	Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting	Liquid & Paste Blacking
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons	Black Varnish
Plated Spurs	Horse and Shoe Brushes
Do Gig Handles	Hearth and Dusting do.
Do do Bands	Scrub and Window do.
Do do Joints	Cloth and Crumb do.
Do do Knobs	Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

60 Paper.

Reams Superior Wrapping Paper,
10 do. do. Large do.
30 do. do. Super Royal do.
10 do. do. Broken or Tea Paper,
100 do. Foolscap and Letter do.

For sale low.

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Dec. 26—99-8t

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Returns of Militia Captains.

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of Captains of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed. *Oct.* 9.

John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.

November 8. 92tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, & American STEEL,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, which with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS. WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 ditto Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1826. 96tf.

Lost,

ON the morning of the 17th inst, a Package directed to "*Charles Hatcher's Lottery and Exchange Office, Fayetteville, (N. C.) politeness of John P. Allen,*" containing one hundred and twenty-five Dollars, in *very ragged* North Carolina Notes, and eight Virginia State Lottery Tickets, Second Class. Any information will be thankfully received, or the finder of the Package liberally rewarded, if delivered to CHARLES HATCHER,

Nov. 29. *Norfolk or Fayetteville.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

Extra superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, crimson and drab figured Bombazetts
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
7-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Neil Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Toilinet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4-4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4-4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3-4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Taffetas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Simile's, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, a variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

October 25, 1826. 99tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me within the bounds of the Fayetteville, are requested to make immediate payment and to grant discharges. Mr. Duncan McFadyen, who is authorized to settle and collect all debts due him.

R. H.

Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1827.

$30 Reward

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, in December, 1825, a negro man named *BILLY*, aged about 35 years, stout, six inches high, not very black, has a nance, rather long face and speaks excellent Carpenter. Billy has relations in this County, owned by Messrs. Miller & Black, may probably be harbored in those by negroes. The last account I had of the road leading from this place to Salisbury, have understood he has forged Passes to give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail in this state, or deliver him to me in Fayetteville, and all reasonable expenses paid.

January 17. DA[illegible]

John Lippitt &

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

300 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
35 Tierces, } New Orleans
50 Barrels, }
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.

January 31.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold out to Messrs. G. Deming and H. W. pointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent in fact, during his absence, who is fully settle and collect all debts due him, charges. All persons indebted must immediately and pay the same, or they be given to an officer for collection.

January 10.

PLANTERS' HO

CHERAW, S. C.

THIS House is now open subscriber, for the reception of *Regular Boarders* as well as find at this Establishment, commodations JOHN S. ST

Cheraw, December 14 1826.

Hats! Hats!

New Establishme

THE subscriber has opened a exclusively, next door west of Bank, where he offers for sale for sive assortment of HATS of every such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, also, Hatters' Trimmings.

The establishment will be kept up and Country Merchants may rely on plete assortment, on the most reasonable

500—3m E. H.

New Barber Sho

"Act well your part, there *all the h*

HORACE HENDERSON respectfully gentlemen of Fayetteville, and the erally, that he has taken the shop on formerly occupied by D. Ochiltree, Esq. opposite the State Bank, where the will be carried on in all its various flatters himself that from the circumstance ing been born and raised in Fayetteville habits of industry and sobriety, to merit a liberal share of patronage. His Razors materials are of the first quality and kept in the best order.

Fayetteville, January 10, 1827.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail son county, N. C., a Negro Man who name ARCHY, and says he belongs to Mr. of Sumpter District, S. C. He is about age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and dark complexion. The owner is requested to ward, prove property, pay charges, and away, or he will be dealt with according such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISS

Nov. 18, 1826—95 tf

To Journeymen Shoema

THREE *First rate Workmen* will find ploy and good wages, by applying to H. G. N.

December 13. 97-

Insurance against Fire

P. J. TILLINGHAST,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE PANY, New York, offers to insure and Goods therein contained, against loss Also, Goods conveyed through inland Persons desirous to effect such Insurance quiring particular information, will please plication to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

Insurance against Fi

HOWARD INSURANCE COM

OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings perty contained in them, against loss and by fire; also, merchandise and other pro gainst the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollar

nsurance made on application to

C. T. HAIG

Agent of the Company, Fayet

Patent Cooking Stove Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boi apparatus complete, in the use of which is great convenience and economy of fuel ranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON,

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Blanks for sale.